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APPLETON POPULAR HEALTH SERIES

HEAR WITH YOUR EYES

HEAR WITH YOUR EYES

BY READING WORD-FORMS ON THE FACE

By
M. E. Good



With 32 Illustrations



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
VOWELS	3
CONSONANTS	5
SIBILANTS	6
THE LABIAL CONSONANTS 'B' AND 'P' .	18
THE DENTAL CONSONANTS 'D' AND 'T' .	21
THE NASAL CONSONANTS 'M' AND 'N' .	25
THE LIQUID CONSONANTS 'R' AND 'L' .	30
THE PALATAL CONSONANT 'J' (WITH ITS COMPOUNDS 'TCH' AND 'DG') . . .	34
THE GUTTURALS 'GH' AND 'K' . . .	37
INDEX	41

ILLUSTRATIONS

(From photographs given by E. S. W.)

	FACING PAGE
Natural	2
E —Smile	2
A —Sneer	2
I —Lift-lip	2
A —Gape	4
Ah (are)—Singer's	4
Oi —Diphthong	4
Au —Diphthong	4
Ou —Diphthong	6
Oo —Purse	6
O —Cave	6
U —Whistle	6
V —Lap-lip	8
F —Fizzer	8
S —Hisser	8
Z —Buzzer	8
Th —Tongue-bitten	14
Sh —Hush	14
B —Buncher	14
P —Pincher	14

	FACING PAGE
D —Chocker	22
T —Slip-tip	22
Me—Cat-grin	22
N —Nip-nose	22
Ng —Nasal-Guttural	30
R —Trill	30
L —Lilt	30
J —Jug-lip	30
Tch—Compound	34
G (soft like Je)—Sulky	34
Gh —Sickly	34
K —Glad	34

WORDS are the articulation of sound.

Sound is produced by a current of air breathed forth from the lungs passing through the vocal organs.

The vocal organs are the larynx (commonly called the 'voice-box,' or 'Adam's apple'), the throat, mouth, lips, teeth, tongue, nose, and jaws.

Each sound stamps the vocal organs with its own particular form, which is so distinct and constant that some deaf people imagine that they actually hear the sound as they see its form.

As there are many sounds, so must there be many forms; and to learn to read the sound from its form seen on the face taxes the memory, but the tax is not greater than that of learning the alphabet or the symbols of chemistry.

Moreover, much time and effort can be saved by using the rules for scientific memorizing.

These are:

First.—The student must be sure in his own mind that the fact he wishes to remember is true.

Second.—His own mind, or active intelligence, must present this true fact concisely and definitely to his automatic memory, for automatic memory gives back only the image it has been given.

Third.—Once the true fact has been definitely presented to the automatic memory, drive it home again and again by constant repetition, as one drives a nail into the wall by successive blows.

Last.—Do not work long at a time. Concentrate the memory by close observation for a few minutes, and repeat the effort at regular intervals during the day.

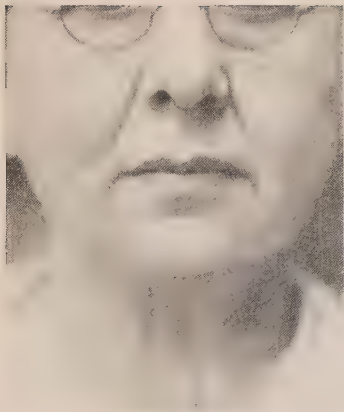
Test these rules and note how they work out.

Examine your own face in a mirror, especially the mouth. You will see two lips at rest folded one on the other.

Say 'e,' and observe those lips part in smiling formation, disclosing just the tips of the upper and lower teeth.

N.B.—The 'breathing' letter 'h' emphasizes each face-form, *e.g.* 'e,' 'he'; 'oo,' 'hoo'; 'ä,' 'hai,' etc.

The gutturals 'gh' and 'k' exaggerate them, *e.g.* 'ghee,' 'goo,' 'gay,' 'guy,' 'key,' 'koo,' 'quay,' 'sky.'



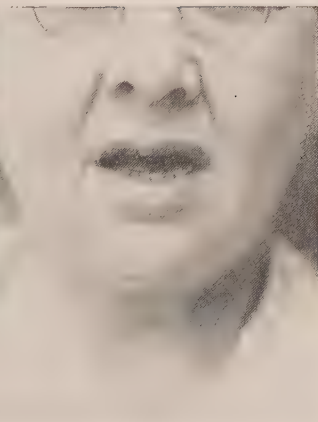
NATURAL



E, SMILE



A, SNEER



I, LIFT-LIP

VOWELS

Say 'oo,' and note that the lips alone move. Puckering themselves together, they give the mouth a thick, pursed-up appearance, which is the face-form of that particular sound.

Say 'u,' and both lips and chin jut forward as in whistling, which is the face-form of the sound.

Say 'o,' and see the chin fall downwards and back towards the throat, whilst the lips relax to a gentle pucker round the teeth, which they frame and hide. The mouth has the appearance of a cavern with only darkness inside. This is the face-form of the sound.

Say 'a' (as in 'hay'). Again you will note that only the lips move from the foregoing position. They open squarely and disclose half of the six upper and six lower teeth, with the tongue clubbed behind. This position gives the mouth a sneering expression, which is the face-form of the sound.

Say 'i,' and note the lips thinned to a square-mouthed smile, showing the halves of nearly all both lower and upper teeth. The cheek muscles

contract and lift the upper lip, the chin drops widely, and the tongue is seen lying spoon-bowled on the floor of the mouth. This is the face-form of the sound 'i,' and its chief characteristic is the lifting of the corners of the upper lip.

Say 'a' (as in 'ah!'). See the mouth open wide as in gaping, the tongue lying spoon-bowled on its floor with only the lower teeth appearing. These are the characteristics of the face-form of the sound 'a.'

These sounds, 'e,' 'oo,' 'o,' 'u,' 'ă,' 'i,' and 'ā' can each be spoken purely—that is, by itself alone. Such sounds are called vowels.

The face-form of the sound

'e' is a SMILE.

'oo' is PURSED LIPS.

'o' is mouth open as a CAVE.

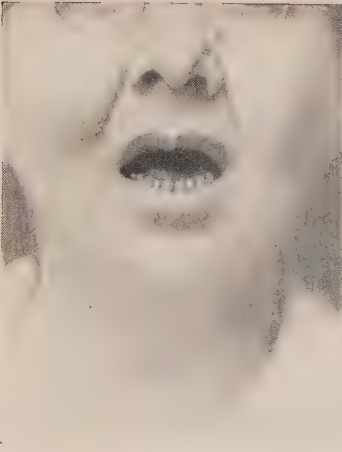
'u' is lips pushed forward, as in WHISTLING.

'ă' is lips squared, as in a SNEER.

'i' is lip LIFTED.

'ā' is mouth open, as in GAPING.

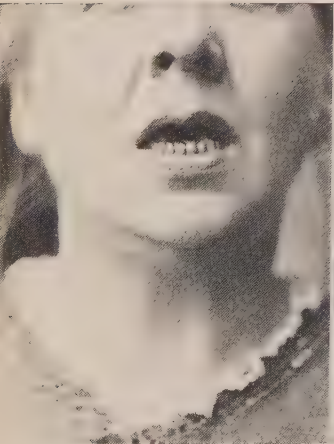
Two vowels can be sounded so closely together that they seem to be one. They are then called diphthongs. The practiced eye can easily detect



A, GAPE



AH (ARE), SINGER'S



OI, DIPHTHONG



AU, DIPHTHONG

the successive sound, so the student may leave them until he has become familiar with the simple signs.

The three diphthongs are:

‘oi,’ as in ‘boy.’

‘ou,’ as in ‘owl.’

‘au,’ as in ‘awe.’

CONSONANTS

Consonants are sounds that can be heard only with a vowel. For example ‘b’ is spoken ‘bee,’ or ‘ebb.’

They are best observed in their respective classes:

1. Sibilants: ‘v,’ ‘f,’ ‘s,’ ‘z,’ ‘th,’ ‘sh.’
2. Dentals: ‘d’ and ‘t.’
3. Labials: ‘b’ and ‘p.’
4. Nasal: ‘m,’ ‘n,’ and ‘ng.’
5. Liquid: ‘r’ and ‘l.’
6. Palatals: ‘g’ (soft) and ‘tch’; and ‘dg’ = ‘j.’
7. Gutturals: ‘g’ (hard) and ‘k.’

Consonants modify the face-form of the vowels with which they are spoken. For example:

‘Bee,’ ‘bo,’ ‘ba’ show the vowels ‘e,’ ‘o,’ and ‘a’ modified by the consonant ‘b.’

A consonant may be sounded either before or after the vowel. If before the vowel, it emphasizes and lengthens the vowel sound, as 'bē' is said 'bee.' If after, it checks and cuts short the sound of the vowel it accompanies; thus 'ëbb,' in which the 'e' is just breathed before the 'b' stops the sound.

Vowel sounds, therefore, may be either long or short, but consonants, from their nature, can only be short and fleeting. To show that a vowel is sounded long in writing, a straight short line is put on top, thus: 'ē.'

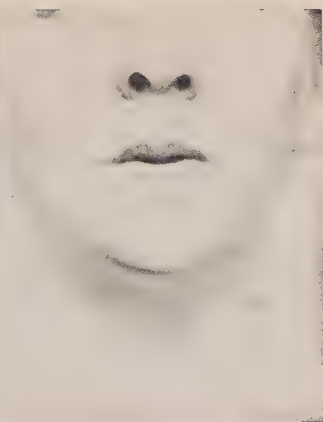
And to show that a vowel is sounded short in writing a little curve mark is put on top, thus: 'ë.'

SIBILANTS

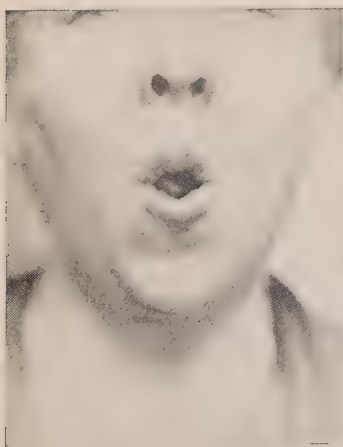
When air is forced through a confined space it makes a noise that is called 'sibilant.' Close a window-sash on to the sill whilst a stiff breeze is blowing in, and the humming, buzzing, and shrieking sounds it makes are sibilant; or press the stop-cock of a siphon and the fizzing noise produced by the aërated water rushing out is sibilant. A snake's hiss is the characteristic sibilant; and the buzzing



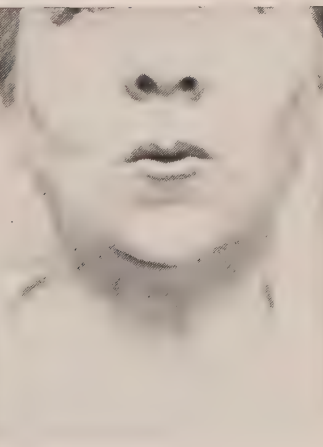
OU, DIPHTHONG



OO, PURSE



O, CAVE



U, WHISTLE

in the water-pipes when a defective washer allows the air to escape is another. The sub-acute soughing of the wind amongst the chimneys and the hushing of the waves through the shingle as the water returns to the sea are also sibilant.

The vocal organs shape the confined spaces through which the breath is forced and produce similar sounds to all the above-mentioned.

THE SIBILANT 'v'

Take your mirror, say 'v,' and observe the face sign of the sound. The name-vowel of the consonant is 'ē,' consequently the lips are elongated to the smile. The chin is pushed forward and the under lip is lapped over the under teeth, whilst the tips of the upper teeth rest lightly on the outer edge of the under lip. The breath is expelled through this narrow crack and produces a reverberation that is always heard with this sign.

There are many more defective speakers than defective hearers, but in spite of malformations of the vocal organs and slipshod enunciation of the sounds, a practiced eye can read the sign as easily

as the hearing ear can hear the sound. But these defects make the student's task difficult.

The 'v' sign of the lip lapped under teeth can now be learnt in conjunction with the vowel signs placed after, and before it.

Take a mirror and observe the modifications.

Say:

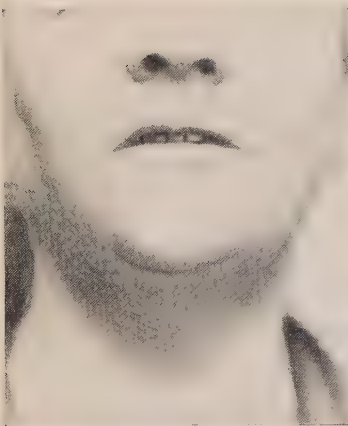
- 'Vee' (lap-lip + smile). Veet, veal, vere.
- 'Voo' (lap-lip + purse). Voodoo.
- 'Vō' (lap-lip + cave). Vote, voke, revoke.
- 'Vū' (lap-lip + whistle). Vue, view, review.
- 'Vä' (lap-lip + sneer). Vale, vacant.
- 'Vi' (lap-lip + lift-lip). Vital, viking.
- 'Vā' (lap-lip + gape). Vaal, vast.

Say:

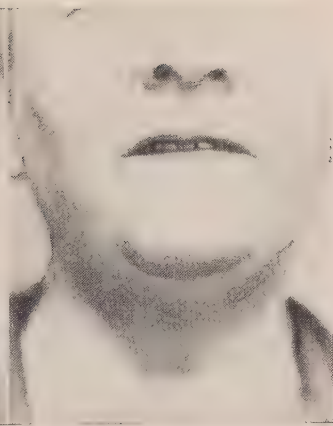
'Vera's viking views a view, vast and vacant, revoking voodoo's vital votes.'

Say:

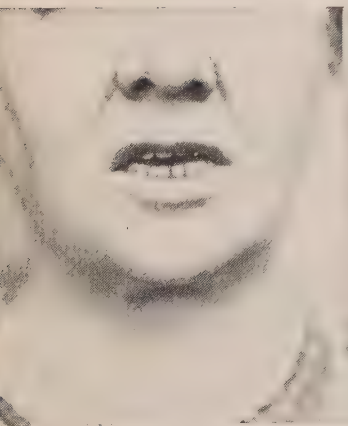
- 'Eev' (smile + lap-lip). Eve, even, every.
- 'Oov' (purse + lap-lip). Ouvert, hooves.
- 'Öv' (cave + lap-lip). Over, ovary, ovation.
- 'Ūv' (whistle + lap-lip). Uvula, you've.
- 'Äv' (sneer + lap-lip). Aviary, haven.
- 'Īv' (lift-lip + lap-lip). Ivory, hive.
- 'Āv' (gape + lap-lip). Avant, avast, half.



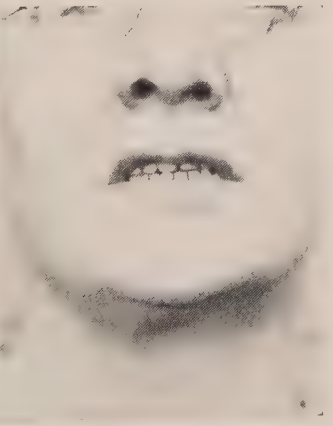
V, LAP-LIP



F, FIZZER



S, HISSEY



Z, BUZZER

Say:

‘Even Eve’s ivory uvulas have ovations.’ ‘Have you a hive?’ ‘I’ve a haven.’

THE SIBILANT ‘F’

The name-vowel of ‘f’ is ‘ě’ (ěf = ‘f’), and the smile formation is shown in the upper lip lifted to exhibit the tips of the upper teeth resting firmly on the inside edge of the under lip. This, having leapt up to meet the upper teeth, drags with it the flesh of the chin, which maintains a normal position.

The sibilation is caused by the breath being blown through these tiny crevices with an explosive fizzing sound often associated with the noise made by aërated water escaping from a siphon.

The letter-sounds have been named as nearly as possible according to their most striking characteristics. ‘F,’ therefore, is known in this brochure as ‘Fizzing F.’ These character-names are an aid to the memory, and are therefore well worth the learning.

Scrutinizing the while in a mirror each face-sign,
say:

'Fee' (fizzer + smile). Fee, effete, feel.
 'Foo' (fizzer + purse). Fool, foot, food.
 'Fō' (fizzer + cave). Foe, foal, foam.
 'Fū' (fizzer + whistle). Fugitive, fuel.
 'Fā' (fizzer + sneer). Fay, fate, fail.
 'Fi' (fizzer + lift-lip). File, fire, fight.
 'Fā' (fizzer + gape). Fast, fact, farm.

Say:

'The fugitive fays fail to fire the fool to fight.'
 'The effete foal feels and foams.'

Compare the difference between 'v' and 'f' by
 saying: 'Veal' and 'feel'; 'voodoo,' 'food'; 'vote,'
 'foe'; 'view,' 'few'; 'vale,' 'fail'; 'vital,' 'fight';
 'vast,' 'fast.'

Say:

'Fee a foe, oh fool!' 'Fie, you fay!' 'Oh, fay,
 you fool, hie far!'

THE SIBILANT 'S'

The edges of the serpent's long, narrow tongue
 clamp themselves against its long, narrow palate
 and shape a long, narrow continuation of the gullet

through which the sharply-expelled breath passes, to escape in an explosive hiss through the small opening just at the tongue's tip.

Human vocal organs, though naturally broad and flat, can adapt themselves to a similar shape. The chin projecting to an elongated point permits the edges of the tongue to rise and form a gully with the palate, leaving a small opening at the tip, just behind the upper front teeth, through which the rushing air escapes with a sound like a serpent's hiss.

'Hissing S' is therefore a good character name to bring the sign before the student's mind's eye.

The name-vowel is 'ě' (ěs = 's'); therefore observe the lips are drawn back in the smile-formation, and that the prominently pointed chin maintains its character throughout the vowels.

Say:

'See' (hisser + smile). Seal, seem, seed, seat.

'Soo' (hisser + purse). Soon, soot, sooth.

'Sō' (hisser + cave). Sow, soul, soak, soap.

'Sū' (hisser + whistle). Suit, Sue, Sukey.

'Sä' (hisser + sneer). Say, sail, sake, sane.

‘Sī’ (hisser + lift-lip). Site, sign, side.

‘Sā’ (hisser + gape). Sark, Sagon.

Say:

‘Sagon soap suits Sukey.’ ‘The seal’s soul seems a sign, so sail south and soak the sooty seed.’

Now study with the vowel before the sibilant.

Say:

‘Ees’ (smile + hisser). Beast, east, eke, eel.

‘Oos’ (purse + hisser). Goose, noose, loose.

‘Ös’ (cave + hisser). Poss, toss, foster, cos.

‘Üs’ (whistle + hisser). Use, refuse, obtuse, abuse.

‘Äs’ (sneer + hisser). Lace, haste, race, dace.

‘Īs’ (lift-lip + hisser). Ice, rice, nice.

‘Ās’ (gape + hisser). Past, basket, master.

Say:

‘Accuse the goose of an easy ruse, and use the fuse to loose the noose.’ ‘Raise hazy eyes on lazy days to Parsee jars across the bars, and ease the eels.’

THE SIBILANT ‘Z’

Mimic the droning buzzing of the bumble-bee, and carefully, in your mirror, note the turned back

tip of a clumpy tongue close against the palate, behind two parallel bars of bared teeth.

The name-vowel is 'ě' (ěz = 'z'), so the lips are drawn back in a smile. It is a very broad smile, for cheeks, jowl, and throat are squared, broad and thick. This is the characteristic formation needed to produce the heavy buzz of 'z.' Therefore, let 'z' be called the 'Buzzer.'

Say:

'Zee' (buzzer + smile). Zeal, zebra, zero.

'Zoo' (buzzer + purse). Zoological, zoonomy, zoophyte.

'Zō' (buzzer + cave). Zone, zodiac.

'Zū' (buzzer + whistle). Casual (pronounced ca'z'ual).

'Zä' (buzzer + sneer). Zany.

'Zī' (buzzer + lift-lip). Xylography, xyster.

'Zā' (buzzer + gape). Xantippe, xanthine.

('X' is pronounced 'z' when at the beginning of a syllable.)

Say:

'Xantippe's zeal for ca'z'ual zoology zoned the zebra in the zodiac.'

Reversing the positions of the sibilant and vowel, say:

- 'Eez' (smile + buzzer). Ease, feasible, breeze.
 'Ooz' (purse + buzzer). Ooze, cruse, booze.
 'Ōz' (cave + buzzer). Nose, toes.
 'Ūz' (whistle + buzzer). Use, news, ewes.
 'Äz' (sneer + buzzer). Phrase, craze.
 'Īz' (lift-lip + buzzer). Size, cries, fries.
 'Äz' (gape + buzzer). As, cars, tars.

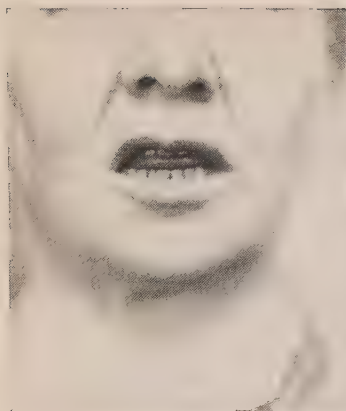
(NOTE.—'S' and 'z' are the hard and soft expressions of the same sound. With some letters 's' is soft and sometimes written 'c'; with others it is hard and sometimes written 'z'.)

Say:

'As easy tars, nosing a booze, refused to cruise, and, crazy for news, seized some cars, raised the ewes, abused the ooze, till, lazy and dazed, they sought repose.'

THE SIBILANT 'TH'

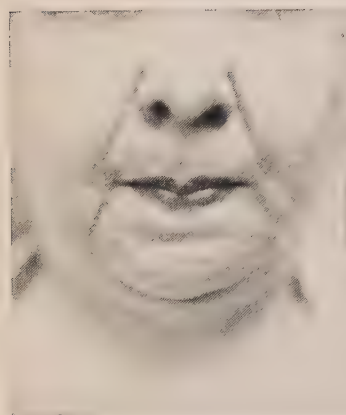
Listen to the wind creeping over the tiles, sweeping with sudden gusts through the chimney-stacks. 'Th-h-h-e-e-u' is the sound produced, and foreign students of the English language find great difficulty in saying it.



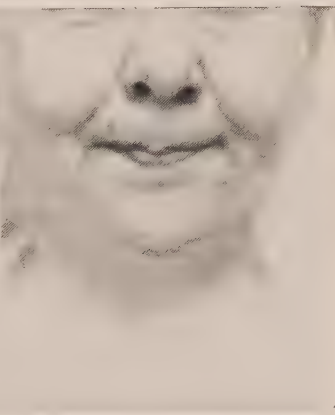
TH, TONGUE-BITTEN



SH, HUSH



B, BUNCHER



P, PINCHER

Yet it is very easy to reproduce. Thrust forward the tongue until it lies like a sandwich between the teeth, the edge appearing round their line of meeting like a pink sandbag. The sound is caused by the air rushing over the tongue and catching the edge of the upper lip, resting upon it.

Never forget to have a mirror at hand. The eye must be taught to recognize the face-form, and it is only by constantly scrutinizing each position that recognition leaps to the mind automatically.

To study 'th' with the vowels, say:

'Thee' (tongue-bitten + smile). Thee, theme, theory.

'Thoo' (tongue-bitten + purse).

'Thō' (tongue-bitten + cave). Though, thole.

'Thū' (tongue-bitten + whistle). Thews.

'Thä' (tongue-bitten + sneer). They, thane.

'Thī' (tongue-bitten + lift-lip). Thy, thighs.

'Thā' (tongue-bitten + cave). Martha.

Say:

'Theo thought that theory thorough, though the thews of thy thighs was the theme they tholed.'

And with the positions of the vowels and consonants reversed, say:

- 'Eeth' (smile + tongue-bitten). Ether, heath, teeth.
 'Ooth' (purse + tongue-bitten). Ruth, soothe.
 'Ōth' (cave + tongue-bitten). Oath, both, loath.
 'Ūth' (whistle + tongue-bitten). Youth.
 'Āth' (sneer + tongue-bitten). Faith, wraith.
 'Īth' (lift-lip + tongue-bitten). Hythe, lithe, scythe.
 'Āth' (gape + tongue-bitten). Hearth, path, garth.

Say:

'The ether's wraith was loath forsooth.' 'In faith the youth to scythe a path through garth to heath.'

THE SIBILANT COMPOUND 'SH'

The retreating wave rushing back through the shingle makes a hushing noise like 'sh.' It is a combination of the 'Hissing S,' with a thick, rough breathing of the letter 'h.' Instead of the narrowed tongue being pointed at the tip close to the upper teeth it is pressed against the palate in a thick clump. The position of the jaws is the same as in 's,' but the teeth are closer together and the upper lip is pulled down at the corners, lying thin across

the teeth, allowing only the extreme tips to come into view.

It is the sign of silence, and nearly every one recognizes it automatically when it is spoken alone.

To study it in combination with the vowels, say:

‘Shee’ (hush + smile). She, shield, sheik.

‘Shoo’ (hush + purse). Shoe, shoot.

‘Shō’ (hush + cave). Show, shoal, shoulder.

‘Shū’ (hush + whistle). Cachou.

‘Shä’ (hush + sneer). Shade, shale, shake, shame.

‘Shī’ (hush + lift-lip). Shy, shine, shire.

‘Shā’ (hush + gape). Shark, sharp, shagreen.

Say:

‘She shielded the sheik with a shoal of shoes.’

‘Shoot a shark in the shoulder and shake the shagreen.’ ‘Show the shy shire a shining shame.’

Study the same in the reversed positions. Say:

‘Eesh’ (smile + hush). Esher.

‘Oosh’ (purse + hush). Cushion.

‘Osh’ (cave + hush). Bosh, tosh.

‘Ush’ (whistle + hush). Fuchsia, fusion.

‘Äsh’ (sneer + hush). Asia.

‘Ish’ (lift-lip + hush).

‘Äsh’ (gape + hush). Harsh, marsh.

(NOTE.—The sound ‘sh’ at the end of a word is rarely pronounced without a ‘t,’ and then it is written ‘tch.’)

Say:

‘Push fishy fuchsias by rash dashes of cash.’

‘A confusion of bosh and of tosh in a cushion of Asia.’

THE LABIAL CONSONANTS ‘B’ AND ‘P’

The distinction that divides sibilant from other consonants is that sibilants allow the breath to escape, whilst the others arrest it.

The labial consonants block the breath with the lips; and analysis will prove once again that ‘b’ is the flat and ‘p’ the sharp expression of the same sound.

So tightly are the lips shut together, so strong is the effort of the breath to escape, that it shoots forth with an explosive effect as soon as the tension is relaxed.

THE LABIAL CONSONANT 'B'

The name-vowel of 'b' is 'ēē' ('bē' = 'b').

With a mirror, note the appearance of the lips, tightly bunched together even when spoken on the elongated smile-formation. Rightly may 'b' be named the 'Buncher.'

Say:

- 'Bee' (buncher + smile). Bee, beat, beer.
- 'Boo' (buncher + purse). Booby, boor, boom.
- 'Bō' (buncher + cave). Boat, bow, bowl, boast.
- 'Bū' (buncher + whistle). Beauty, buhl, rebuke.
- 'Bä' (buncher + sneer). Baby, bale, bake.
- 'Bī' (buncher + lift-lip). By, bile, bite.
- 'Bā' (buncher + gape). Basket, bark, barn.

Say:

'The bee beat the boastful beauty by booming in the barn basket.' 'The babe bowled the booby's beer by the boat.'

Observe the effect with the positions reversed:
say:

- 'Eeb' (smile + buncher). Hebe, Hebrew.
 'Oob' (purse + buncher). Reuben.
 'Öb' (cave + buncher). Obtain, obtuse, obviate.
 'Ūb' (whistle + buncher). Ubiquitous.
 'Äb' (sneer + buncher). Able, cable, table.
 'Īb' (lift-lip + buncher). Ibid, ibex, ibis.
 'Āb' (gape + buncher). Arbour, arbitrate.

Say:

'The obtuse Reuben obtained by cable the Hebrew's ibex for Hebe's arbour, and absolved the ubiquitous arbitrator.'

THE LABIAL CONSONANT 'P'

The name-vowel of 'p' is 'ee,' and its distinguishing characteristic is the lips pinched together in a narrow line between compressed and bulging muscles. Unmistakably 'p' is the 'Lip Pincher.'

Say:

- 'Pee' (pincher + smile). Peel, peat, peak, peer.
 'Poo' (pincher + purse). Pool, poor, poop.
 'Pō' (pincher + cave). Poet, post, poke.
 'Pū' (pincher + whistle). Puling, pewter, pew.
 'Pä' (pincher + sneer). Pay, pail, pate.

- ‘Pī’ (pincher + lift-lip). Pie, pile, pike.
 ‘Pā’ (pincher + gape). Part, parlor, past.

Say:

‘The puling poet peered and poked in the peak’s pool for the pail of peat for the parlor pile.’

With the positions of vowels and consonant reversed, say:

- ‘Eep’ (smile + pincher). Heap, creep, keep.
 ‘Oop’ (purse + pincher). Coop, soup, loop.
 ‘Ōp’ (cave + pincher). Hope, soap, tope.
 ‘Ūp’ (whistle + pincher). Recuperate, stupe.
 ‘Äp’ (sneer + pincher). Ape, April, apex.
 ‘Īp’ (lift-lip + pincher). Ripe, type.
 ‘Āp’ (gape + pincher). Harp, carp.

Say:

‘Recuperate April’s stupid ape with soapy soup, and keep the harp looped on apex of coop whilst the viper creeps from a heap of ripe apples.’

THE DENTAL CONSONANTS ‘D’ AND ‘T’

With the dental consonants the outflow of breath is stopped by the teeth and tongue. The charac-

teristic sound is caused by its sudden release, which causes a sharp click.

In both 'd' and 't' the name-vowel is 'ee.' Look, therefore, for the smile on the lips, which are opened and lifted away from the teeth.

'D' is the flat and 't' the sharp expression of this sound.

THE DENTAL CONSONANT 'D'

There is a child's game which ends by chucking it under the chin and making the teeth meet with a sharp click, crying at the same instant, 'Chin-chocker.'

This is the facial sign of the dental consonant 'd.' Behind and against the 'choked' teeth the tongue is pressed thus together, forming an air-tight barrier. Study it with the range of vowels.

Say:

'Dee' (chocker + smile). Dear, deep, deal.

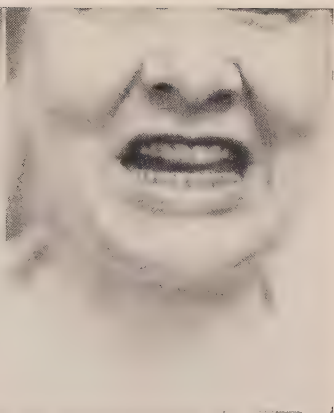
'Doo' (chocker + purse). Do, doom, douceur.

'Dō' (chocker + cave). Dough, doe, dole, dome.

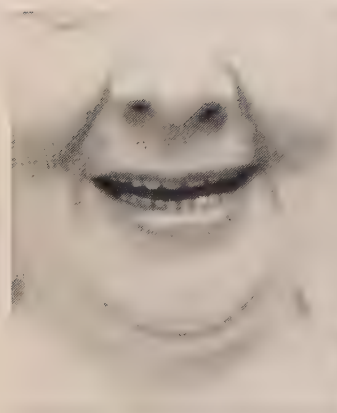
'Dū' (chocker + whistle). Duke, duel, duty.



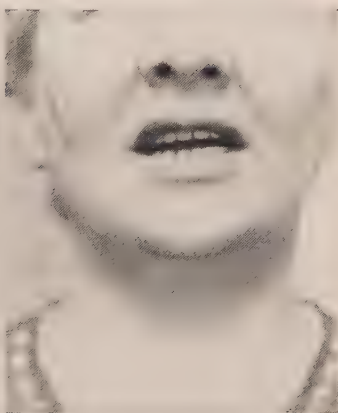
D, CHOCKER



T, SLIP-TIP



ME, CAT-GRIN



N, NIP-NOSE

- 'Dä' (chocker + sneer). Day, date, dale, dame.
 'Dī' (chocker + lift-lip). Die, Diana, dial, diamond.
 'Dā' (chocker + gape). Dart, darling, darn.

Say:

'Do doom the Diamond Duke, darling Diana, deep and dear to a duty duel.' 'The date the dial deals the dame, the dale doe dies.'

And again, with the vowels and consonant reversed, say:

- 'Eed' (smile + chocker). Heed, seed, feed.
 'Ood' (purse + chocker). Food, pood, rude.
 'Ōd' (cave + chocker). Ode, road, toad.
 'Ūd' (whistle + chocker). You'd, imbued, feud.
 'Äd' (sneer + chocker). Aid, fade, raid.
 'Īd' (lift-lip + chocker). Cried, tide, side.
 'Ād' (gape + chocker). Hard, card, lard.

Say:

'The road toad cried; feed with lard and hard seed.' 'The ode feud imbued aided the raid card inside.'

THE DENTAL CONSONANT 'T'

With 't' the lips are more lifted back, exposing the parted teeth nearly to the gums, and showing the tip of the tongue pushed out between. The muscles are bulged and strongly marked.

'T' is the only letter which shows the tip of the tongue in this manner, but its sudden withdrawal to the floor of the mouth to release the breath makes it difficult to detect in ordinary speech, as the tip slips out of sight so quickly.

Study, therefore, this 'Slip-tip' carefully in all combinations and thus avert discouragement later.

Say:

'Tee' (slip-tip + smile). Tea, teal, tease, teak.

'Too' (slip-tip + purse). Tool, tour, tomb.

'Tō' (slip-tip + cave). Tone, toll, toe.

'Tū' (slip-tip + whistle). Tune, tutor, future.

'Tä' (slip-tip + sneer). Tale, tame, taste.

'Tī' (slip-tip + lift-lip). Tie, tyke, tile.

'Tā' (slip-tip + gape). Task, tar, tarn.

Say:

'Taste the tar tea and tune the tile tale.' 'Tame

the tied teal, and toe the teased tyke.' 'Take tolls on the tour and tool the teak tomb.'

Reversing the positions of the vowels with the consonant, say:

'Eet'	(smile + slip-tip).	Eat, feet, seat.
'Oot'	(purse + slip-tip).	Coot, boot, root.
'Ōt'	(cave + slip-tip).	Oat, coat, doat.
'Ūt'	(whistle + slip-tip).	Cute, newt, mute.
'Ät'	(sneer + slip-tip).	Eight, ate, fate.
'Īt'	(lift-lip + slip-tip).	Height, night, bite.
'Āt'	(gape + slip-tip).	Art, cart, tart, dart.

Say:

'A cute coot in a cart darted eight feet at a tart, seated neat in a boot to eat it; but a newt out of sight, cast his coat from a height, mute with fright tried to bite it.'

THE NASAL CONSONANTS 'M' AND 'N'

'M' and 'n' are called nasal consonants because the breath blocked by the lips and tongue is allowed to escape through the nose. The phalange and upper lip are dragged downward, the nostrils are

narrowed and often show a fluttering as the air passes.

They are the flat and sharp expressions of the nasal sound.

The name-vowel of each is 'e' placed before it ('em' = m, 'en' = 'n').

THE NASAL CONSONANT 'M'

The characteristic face-sign of 'm' is better seen if the name-vowel is said after it ('me' = me). Therefore note it with the vowel in both positions. With the 'e' before it, the mouth lies across the face in a long, lipless smile. There is no bulging of the muscles, as with 'p,' for the air produces the peculiar sound by passing through the nostrils. Instead, the upper lip hugs the gum and the edge follows the line of the teeth, giving it a likeness to a cat's grin, which is easily seen with every vowel.

Scrutinizing your reflection in the mirror as you speak it, say:

'Mee' (cat-grin + smile). Me, meal, meat, meer.

'Moo' (cat-grin + purse). Moose, moor.

'Mō' (cat-grin + cave). Mote, mole, moan.

- ‘Mū’ (cat-grin + whistle). Mute, music, mule.
 ‘Mä’ (cat-grin + sneer). Make, male, mane.
 ‘Mī’ (cat-grin + lift-lip). My, mile, mite.
 ‘Mā’ (cat-grin + gape). Marle, market, martyr.

Say:

‘The mute martyr of the moor made moose music by the mile, meeting mighty moles moaning in the market.’

With the positions of vowels and consonants reversed, say:

- ‘Eem’ (smile + cat-grin). Seem, ream, team.
 ‘Oom’ (purse + cat-grin). Room, boom, combe.
 ‘Ōm’ (cave + cat-grin). Home, roam, loam.
 ‘Ūm’ (whistle + cat-grin). Spume, fume, assume.
 ‘Äm’ (sneer + cat-grin). Aim, game, same.
 ‘Īm’ (lift-lip + cat-grin). I’m, time, grime.
 ‘Ām’ (gape + cat-grin). Calm, psalm, harm.

Say:

‘I’m assuming that the grimy team booms Combe for the same game.’ ‘Calmly roaming home in the spume and loam.’

THE NASAL CONSONANT 'N'

With 'n' the facial nose-sign is very marked. The nostrils with some combinations are distinctly nipped, but the air being blocked by the pressure of the edges of the tongue against the palate, there is no strain on the outward muscles. The slightly jutting lips give the countenance a happy, smiling expression, especially as the chin also is pushed forward.

Study with the full range of vowels.

Say:

- 'Nee' (nip-nose + smile). Knee, near, neat.
- 'Noo' (nip-nose + purse). Moose, noon, nook.
- 'Nō' (nip-nose + cave). Know, nose, dose.
- 'Nū' (nip-nose + whistle). News, newt, neutral.
- 'Nä' (nip-nose + sneer). Nature, nation, name.
- 'Nī' (nip-nose + lift-lip). Night, nice, Nile.
- 'Nā' (nip-nose + gape). Nasty, snarl, narrate.

Say:

'Name the nice nook near neutral Nile.' 'Kneel and knock the nasty newt that snarls by night in a natural noose.'

Now reverse the positions of the consonant with the vowels, and say:

'Een'	(smile + nose-nip).	Keen, seen, been.
'Oon'	(purse + nose-nip).	Coon, moon, soon.
'Ōn'	(cave + nose-nip).	Own, moan, tone.
'Ūn'	(whistle + nose-nip).	Puny, dune, tune.
'Än'	(sneer + nose-nip).	Again, lane, rain.
'Īn'	(lift-lip + nose-nip).	Kine, line, fine.
'Ān'	(gape + nose-nip).	Yarn, tarn, darn.

Say:

'Soon the fine moon tunes the keen coon to moan in puny tones his own rainy lanes, which haven't yet been seen.'

THE NASAL GUTTURAL COMPOUND 'NG'

Just as two vowels can be sounded together in a diphthong, so two, and sometimes three, consonants can be heard in conjunction.

'Ng' is one of the most important compounds, but it is heard only at the end of a syllable. Some words have 'ng' at the beginning, but the 'g' is then silent. For example, 'gnat' is pronounced 'nat' and

‘gnaw’ is pronounced ‘naw.’ It is most frequently used with ‘i’—‘ing,’ ‘king,’ ‘singing,’ etc.—and more rarely with ‘a,’ ‘o,’ and ‘u,’ as in ‘angle,’ ‘wrong,’ ‘rung.’

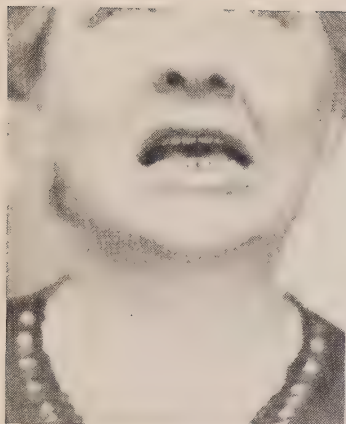
The guttural ‘g’ modifies some of the face-forms of ‘n’ and exaggerates others. For example, the upper parts of the nostrils are still nipped as with ‘n’ alone, but the base spreads; the smile which uncovers half the upper teeth with ‘n’ shows them, even to the roots; the cheek muscles, lifted with ‘n,’ bulge and sometimes cause creases below the eyes. In short, the face-form of ‘ng’ may be called an agreeable ‘snarl.’

Say:

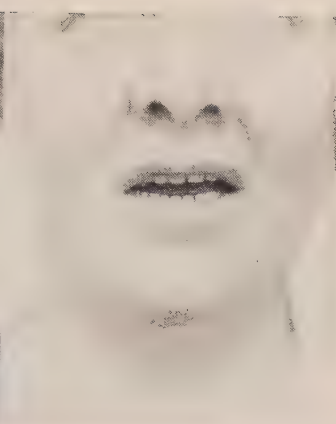
‘Wrongly clinging to the swing, the singing king wrung his fingers.’

THE LIQUID CONSONANTS ‘R’ AND ‘L’

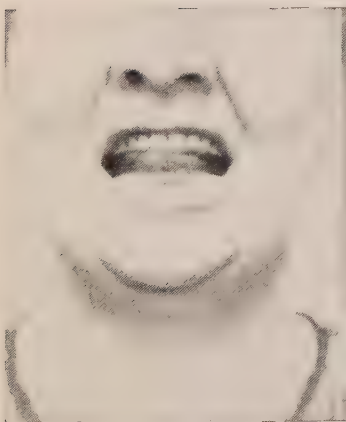
A bird opens its throat and pours forth a liquid song in cascades of melody. Its tongue is turned back upon itself and the tip, interrupting the cur-



NG, NASAL-GUTTURAL



R, TRILL



L, LILT



J, JUG-LIP

rent of breath, produces a series of shaking vibrations called trills.

Some people trill their 'r's' with a noise like a fusillade of artillery; others, being tongue-tied, cannot say them, but most persons emphasize the letter satisfactorily, especially in such exclamations as 'r-r-r-ats!' and 'r-r-r-ather!' thus demonstrating to their own knowledge the fact that 'r' is a 'liquid' consonant.

Three degrees of 'r' are sounded in common speech. There is the 'gape' already fully described and the 'singer's' 'ah,' which develops a 'trill' before certain sounds; and there is the trilled 'r,' most noticeable at the beginning of words. Thus: 'Round the rugged rock, a ragged rascal ran.'

Trilled 'r' differs in its facial signs from the 'gape' and 'singer's' 'ah' in that the parted lips show open teeth about a third uncovered, and the tongue, which lies spoon-bowled on the floor of the mouth with the others, is turned backwards on itself with the tip pointing to the roof. The muscles of the throat are spread and thickened, and under the chin is a pit, like a thumb-depression, caused by the dragged-back tongue. The illustration shows this

depression so clearly that it was passed in spite of the tongue's not being quite in its proper place.

Study 'r' trilled with the full range of vowels, and compare it with the 'gape' and 'singer's' 'ah.'

Say:

- 'Ree' (trill + smile). Reed, real, ream.
- 'Roo' (trill + purse). Rude, rook, rule, roost.
- 'Rō' (trill + cave). Rote, roll, roam.
- 'Rū' (trill + whistle). Same as 'oo.'
- 'Rä' (trill + sneer). Rate, rail, rain.
- 'Rī' (trill + lift-lip). Rite, rind, rhyme.
- 'Rā' (trill + gape). Rather, rags, rack, rat.

Say:

'The rude rook rules the roost.' 'The ragged rat roams the rain-racked reed.'

Reverse the positions of the consonant and vowels, and say:

- 'Eer' (smile + trill). Queer, fear, near.
- 'Oor' (purse + trill). Boor, moor, poor.
- 'Or' (cave + trill). Bore, hoary, gore.
- 'Ūr' (whistle + trill). Your, cure, endure.
- 'Är' (sneer + trill). Dare, lair, bear.
- 'Īr' (lift-lip + trill). Ire, fire, choir.
- 'Ār' (gape + trill). Arm, ardent, arrant.

Say:

‘The queer hoary boor fears the poor bear, and lures the ardent hewer to endure the arrant terrors of war.’

THE LIQUID CONSONANT ‘L’

The face-form of the liquid consonant ‘l’ is very marked. The space between the lifted-back lips and widely opened teeth is completely blocked by the tongue showing its underside. The curling edges and straight tip are clamped to the upper teeth, and the sound, produced by the tip slightly dropping, can be repeated as long as the breath holds out. It is the letter of the lullaby, as it lends itself to a monotonous lilt.

To study it with its various vowel combinations both before and after, say:

- ‘Lee’ (lilt + smile). Lea, leaf, leap.
- ‘Loo’ (lilt + purse). Look, loot, loon.
- ‘Lō’ (lilt + cave). Load, local, hollow.
- ‘Lū’ (lilt + whistle). Lute, lure, illumine.
- ‘Lä’ (lilt + sneer). Lay, lazy, late.
- ‘Lī’ (lilt + lift-lip). Like, life, light.
- ‘Lā’ (lilt + gape). Lark, last, lance.

Say:

‘Look! The late last light illumines the lea, and Lily’s lattice lures the lazy loon to trill his lute to lullabies leal and loyal. Tra-la-la! Tra-la-la!’

Reverse the positions of consonant and vowels, and say:

‘Eel’ (smile + lilt). Seal, keel, meal.

‘Ool’ (purse + lilt). Cool, pool, tool.

‘Ōl’ (cave + lilt). Coal, dole, foal.

‘Ūl’ (whistle + lilt). You’ll, mule, puling.

‘Äl’ (sneer + lilt). Ale, snail, tail.

‘Īl’ (lift-lip + lilt). I’ll, rile, tile.

‘Āl’ (gape + lilt). Snarl, gnarled, Karl.

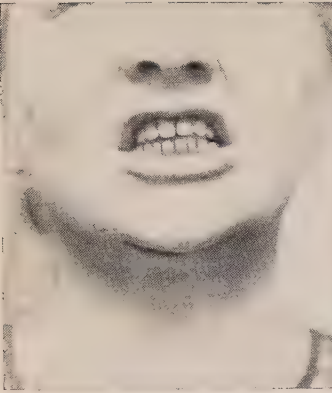
Say:

‘You’ll rile the puling foal.’ ‘Fouling Karl’s malted ale with snarling snails.’ ‘Swelling the sails of coaling keels with doleful tales of mulish seals with gnarled tiles.’

THE PALATAL CONSONANT ‘J’

WITH ITS COMPOUNDS ‘TCH’ AND ‘DG’

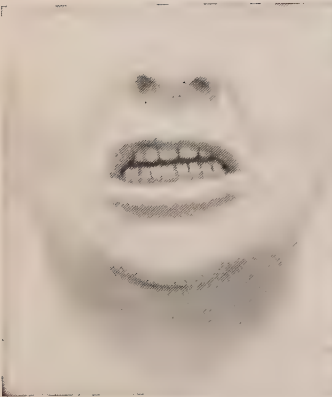
The sign of ‘j’ is very strongly marked upon the face. The lips, pushed forward like a snail’s



TCH, COMPOUND



G (SOFT LIKE JE), SULKY



GH, SICKLY



K, GLAD

proboscis, are squared: the upper, thinned and prehensile; the lower, thick, outcurved, and pendulous, like a jug's spout, with the vowels 'a,' 'o,' and 'u,' but straight, thick, and pulled down in the corners as in nausea or sulks with 'e,' 'i,' and 'a.' The teeth, deeply recessed in this snail-mouthed cavern, are seen exposed nearly to their roots.

The sound, a pure sibilant, is rarely if ever heard in English. Caused by the outflow of breath being interrupted by a clubbed tongue pressed against the palate, it is hardened by 'd' or sharpened by 't' put either before or after it. Thus: 'June' is spoken 'djune' instead of 'jgeun'; and 'each' 'eetch' instead of 'easche.'

In these following examples the phonetic sound is written in brackets after the word is spelt as usual.

In order to study with the full range of consonants, say:

'Jee' (sulky + smile). Gee-gee [djee-djee], congele
[condjele].

'Joo' (jug-lip + purse). Jew [djoo], June [djoon].

'Jō' (jug-lip + cave). Joke [djoke], Joan [djoan].

'Jū' (jug-lip + whistle). Jubilant [djubilent], jube-
jube [djube-djube].

‘Jä’ (sulky + sneer). Jay [djay], adjacent.

'Jī' (sulky + lift-lip). Giant [djiant], gibe [djibe].

'Jā' (jug-lip + gape). Jar [djar], jargon.

Say:

‘Jack jeered at Joe’s jury with congealed jokes,
and Jaspar the Jew-giant cajoled Jane of her jewels
and was jabbed in jail.’

With vowels and consonant in reversed positions
say:

'Eej' (smile + sulky). Egypt [Edgypt], liege
[liedje].

'Ooj' (purse + jug-lip). Gouge [goudj].

'Oj' (cave + jug-lip). Lodge [lodj], dodge [dodj].

‘Üj’ (whistle + jug-lip). Huge [hudj], fugitive [fudʒitive].

‘Äj’ (sneer + sulky). Age [adj], cage [cadj].

'Īj' (lift-lip + sulky). Niger [Nidjer].

'Āj' (gape + jug-lip). Sergeant [sardjant], barge [bardj].

Say:

‘Nigel’s aged sergeant lodged each liege in a huge cage on a barge fugitive to Egypt and the Niger.’

THE GUTTURALS 'GH' AND 'K'

Listen to the gurgling of liquid escaping from an overturned bottle: it is the true guttural sound 'gh.' The neck of the bottle and the glottis (*i.e.* the narrow part of the throat) alike control the influx of air and produce the simplest sound in spoken speech. Even a babe can say 'googoo.'

Its face-form is a sickly expression to the whole countenance. All the teeth are displayed, the under lip, straight and thick, lies along the root of the lower set; the corners of the mouth and jowl muscles are dragged downwards. In addition a slight flutter in the throat caused by the movement in the glottis can be seen distinctly. This can be felt as well as seen if the fingers be held to the throat just above the voice-box.

To avoid confusion caused by varied spellings, 'g' hard is written 'gh' in the following examples.

To study the full range of vowels say:

'Ghee' (sickly-gh + smile). Ghee, geese, gear.

'Ghoo' (sickly-gh + purse). Goose, gout.

'Ghō' (sickly-gh + cave). Go, goat, goal, ghost.

'Ghū' (sickly-gh + whistle). Gewgaw, gulosity.

'Ghä' (sickly-gh + sneer). Gay, gate, gale, game.

'Ghī' (sickly-gh + lift-lip). Guide, guile.

'Ghā' (sickly-gh + gape). Garden, garland, garth.

Say:

‘Gear and guide the ghostly geese with gewgaw garlands.’ ‘Going by garden gates to goals on garth to games with goats in gay gulosity.’

Reverse the positions of the guttural with the vowels and say:

'Eegh' (smile + sickly-gh). Egress, eagle, eager.

'Oogh' (purse + sickly-gh). 'Gh' becomes 'k' at the end.

'Ögh' (cave + sickly-gh). Hog, clog, cog.

'Ūgh' (whistle + sickly-gh). Hugo, fugue, lugubrious.

‘Ägh’ (sneer + sickly-gh). Ague, vague.

'Igh' (lift-lip + sickly-gh). Rigor, tiger, Highgate.

'Āgh' (gape + sickly-gh). Argue, largo, cargo.

Say:

‘The largo in Hugo’s lugubrious fugue argued rigor in the Highgate tiger and clogged the hog’s egress, giving the eagles ague.’

THE GUTTURAL 'K'

The guttural 'k' likewise causes a flutter in the throat, but higher up, as the sound is produced by the pressure of the root of the tongue against the soft palate. Its face-form is more marked on the upper lip, which presses against the gums with the vowels 'e,' 'a,' 'i,' 'ā,' whilst the edges of both lips are tightened with the purse vowels 'oo,' 'o,' and 'u.' 'K' entirely reverses the muscular action of 'gh,' lifting and bulging them up towards the eyes, leaving the lips fine and smiling.

To observe it with the full series of vowels say:

- 'Kee' (glad-k + smile). Key, keel, keep.
- 'Koo' (glad-k + purse). Coop, cool, coon.
- 'Kō' (glad-k + cave). Coke, coal, coat.
- 'Kū' (glad-k + whistle). Cube, cute, cure.
- 'Kä' (glad-k + sneer). Case, Kate, cane.
- 'Ki' (glad-k + lift-lip). Kite, kind, sky.
- 'Kā' (glad-k + gape). Cart, cast, calm.

Say:

'The cute coon came and carted the casket key
to the case cool Kate kept in her kind coat.'

Reverse the positions of the glad guttural and the vowels, and say:

‘Eek’ (smile + glad-k). Eke, equal, equinox.

‘Ook’ (purse + glad-k). Hook, rook, Luke.

‘Ōk’ (cave + glad-k). Hoke, roke, soak.

‘Ūk’ (whistle + glad-k). Pukey, Sukey, duke.

‘Äk’ (sneer + glad-k). Ache, crake, lake.

‘Īk’ (lift-lip + glad-k). Hike, like, spike.

‘Āk’ (gape + glad-k). Hark, lark, bark.

Say:

‘His bark hooked and locked to a spike in the lake, Pukey Luke cooked the Duke’s larks and crakes, knocking and breaking the crocks in the baking.’

INDEX

'E'—Smile, 2	'Sh'—Hush, 16
'A'—Sneer, 3	'B'—Buncher, 19
'I'—Lift-lip, 3	'P'—Pincher, 20
'A'—Gape, 4	'D'—Chocker, 22
'Ah'—Singers 'ah' (are), 4	'T'—Slip-tip, 24
'Oi'—Diphthong, 5	'M'—Cat-grin, 26
'Au'—Diphthong, 5	'N'—Nip-nose, 28
'Ou'—Diphthong, 5	'Ng'—Nasal compound, 29
'Oo'—Purse, 4	'R'—Trill, 30
'O'—Cave, 4	'L'—Lilt, 33
'U'—Whistle, 4	'J'—Jug-lip, 34
'V'—Lap-lip, 7	'Tch'—Compound, 35
'F'—Fizzer, 9	'G' (soft like 'je')—Sulky,
'S'—Hisser, 10	35
'Z'—Buzzer, 12	'Gh'—Sickly 'Gh,' 37
'Th'—Tongue-bitten, 14	'K'—Glad 'K,' 39

